LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

THE CHINESE MINISTER NOT SNUBBEL

BY THE COREAN MINISTER. Coren's Diplomat Learning English with a Bright Washington Girl as Tuter-Congressman McKlaney of New Hampshire in a Universalist Publit-The Services in Honor of the Bend German Emperor.

WASHINGTON, March 18 .- Both the Chinese and the Corean Legations deny emphatically the report printed in the Japanese Mail and telegraphed east from San Francisco to the effect that some uppleasantness had occurred between the Governments of China and Corea, owing to the fact that the Corean Minister had snubbed the Chinese Minister by calling on all the other Washington representatives and no calling on him. No such saubbing has occurred to Washington and therefore, there can be no foundation for the statement printed in the Japanese Mail. Both the Corean Minister and the Chinese Minister say so. The whole band or Coreans came over here on their diplomatic mission without one of them understanding : word of English. One of the suite, however, was designed as an interproter, and, without any loss of time. a tutor was got, a bright young Washington girl, to teach him English. le has made some progress, but his English is

lie has made some progress, but his English is very slim yet. He was smiling like a basket of chips when he entered the parior to greet a correspondent to-day. The nevespaper choping containing the extract from the Japaness Mai was in very plain English, and only three or four lines in length, but it took him a long time to decipher it. He looked over it particularly, then wriggled a little in his seat, and began to spell it. He didn't spell straight ahead, but spent considerable time over a single word, and then, beginning to feel that an apology was due for the length of time he was taking, he looked up and said. "Excuse me," with the accent strengly on the "ex." He spelled and spelled and shelfed uneasily in his chair, and then took the paper to the window, though it was perfectly light in any part of the room.

Finding that he window shed no new light on it he sait down again and continued his wrestle with the vernacular. After awhile he looked up again, with not exactly a blush, for his face was as sallow as ever, but with something of a shamed expression, and seemed inclined to ask the correspondent for an explanation, but apparently surmising that the spoken words would be no clearer than the printed words. He did not ask for the exclined to ask the correspondent for an explanation, but apparently surmising that the spoken words would be no clearer than the printed words. He did not ask for the explanation, but merely said, "Excuse me," and resumed his wrestle with the printed elip. After poring over the thing a little longer he broke out into a little checkling launth and looked up with an air of enjoyment. "Hat he has got it at last! the correspondent thought, and waited for what the diplomat had to say; but all he had to say was, "Excuse me," This time the diplomat did not resume his struggle with the newspaper slip, but sat and laughed, and repeated "Excuse me, excuse me," with the accent on the first syllable. Then it began to appear that he did not apologize for his slowness in reading, but for his irability to reply in English. When asked if the Mirister spoke English, but understood the question sufficiently to reply: "Minister not learned English." Then the correspondent made soveral attempts to help the diplomat to deliver himself. The diplomat managed to say, "Not except Cainese," but whether no word should be spelled "accent" or "except." was a question, and the utterance was accordingly doubtful. To remove this doubt the correspondent hazarded several remarks, such as "You don't carry the war into Washington," You are quite friendly with the Chinese Minister." You call at the Chinese Legation." But to every suggestion the diplomat had only one reply, and that was, "Excuse me."

At length the interviewer changed his text.

ne."
At length the interviewer changed his text. At length the interviewer changed his text, and pointing to the newspaper clipping, remarked interrogatively. Entirely unfounded? the Corean answered, "Excuse me," "Untrue?" the correspondent suggested again. The Corean answered, "Excuse me," Touching the newspaper, report, the interviewer uttered the word, "Lie," "At lank you, tank you, tank you," said the diplomat impulsively, and effusively.

At last his sentiments were expressed. "Lie, lie," He reheated, "Tank you, tank you," and he gesticulated in an eestasy of gladness to think that his sentiment had been so cloquently expressed. The services to the memory of the late Kaiser William on Saturday in the little German church at G and Twentioth streets were beautiful and impressive. The Concordia German Church is the old First Lutheran Church, organized in 1768, when that part of Washington

church at G and Twentloth streets were beautiful and impressive. The Concordin German Church is the old First Lutheran Church, organized in 1768, when that part of Washington was called Funktown. It is a very plain brick structure, its organ lott is not the entrance, and on the two sides are narrow galleries, at the opposite end there is an obtinosidoned publit, with steps leading up to it. The whole interior is plain and as far from the modern fushionable church as it is possible to lancy. The memorial service to the German Emparor transformed the old church into a seene of simple beauty. The walls back of the charced were hung with black. Masses of flowers were arranged before the publit and concealing the chancel rails. There were call illies, while roses, and Margnerites, all white flowers manage the darit green of natural ferns and palms. The flowers were in cluster except one design. This was a large star of lilies, and above it an even crown of roses holding a cross of lilies and roses. The while and green effects of the flowers were benuiful. The German Legation and church paople gave the floral tributes. The will dislomatic corps, in court dress, was present, as was the President and his Cabinet and many other well-known people. The pastor, the Rey. Mr. Mueller, and Birron Von Leedwetz of the German Legation met the President and Secretary of State at the church door, and escerted them up the alse's to seats in front. Others of the Cabinet—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Secretary of the Interior—sat also in front. Among the diplomats, with ladies of their families were the Italian Minister and wife, and the two daughters of the British Minister and wife, and the two daughters of the British Minister and wife, and the two daughters of the British Minister were the Januers of the Capinet. The Chinese and Corean Minister and wife, and the flower of the British Legation. Prench. Swiss, Begian Spanish, Aussiran, Chilian, Chines

The spirited controversy that has been going on here all winter between the manufacturers of pure lard and alleged substitutes for that article is growing very bitter. The thirteenth committee hearing was had yesterday, and the matter is no nearer a solution than when the contest was begun. The manufacturers of lard contest was begun. The manufacturers of lard substitutes have been very severe in their criticesms of the dealers in the pure article, and yesterday the latter threatened to retailate if the fight was kept up. They say they will be driven to it, making an exhibit of the materials that enter into the manufacture of lard substitutes and the details of its manufacture, and they say that if they do make such a showing the facts will be too indepent for publication, and that the exposure will drive their competitors out of the business entirely.

A thorough out-and-out union of Church and State is liable to take place in this city some of these days. There are several clergymen in the House of Representatives, but it was not the House of Representatives, but it was not generally known among the rank and file of politicians here that Representative Mckinney of New Hampshire was a clergyman. He is to be called to the pestorate of a church in this city. The Universalist Church of our Father, at Thirteenth and L. streets wants a postor, and the congregation are taking trial sermons from a number of available brenchers. To-day it was the flev. Congressman Mckinney's turn. The church was crowded morning and evening to hear him, and he acquitted himself creditably. Indeed, he preached so well and gave such satisfaction that, judging from comments made by church members after the service, the Reverend Congressman is likely enough to be called to the pastorate, thus effecting a union of Church and State of the most complete kind.

CHINESE FOOD FOR NEW YORKERS. An Interesting Restaurant Projected for the Madison Square Quarter

Two enterprising English-speaking Chinamen on Mott street are scheming to raise sufficient capital to start a first-class Chinese restaurant somewhere near Madison square for the exclusive use of American and other Caucasian tourists and curiosity seekers. The proposed "Café à la Oriental" is to be fitted up upon the model of the famous "Dan Quay Cha Yuen" of Shanghai, China. One portion of this 'Salon" is to be a regular Chinese tea garden (the wine saloons of China), where the finest tens of the empire would be served in truly Oriental fashion; even to the "suey yen." or great water smoking pipes, filled with perfuned, delicate tobacco, which invariably ac-companies the cup of ten of the Chinese swells. These tables in China are the social centres of Chinese society, and it is the intention of these Oriental projectors to establish here a like sys-tem of sociability among the ladies themselves. The gentlemen here, they say, have already innumerable places of lounging, such as clubs saloons, and cigar stores, but there is absolutely no safe and decent place, beyond parties,

balls, and theatres, for ladies to lounge and to gossin To drink a fine cup of tea in a clean place at your own leisure, while looking at other pretty faces and dresses, or listening to the stories of others, either with or without an escort, is to these Orientals heavenly compared with the

Christian saloons and tempting wine rooms. The restaurant department will also be carried on in purely Oriental style-chairs, tables, and crockery, even to chop sticks. They will engage one of the finest of Chinese "chefs" that can be found, so that the dishes and dainties brought out by this wonderful establishment would be the same as the highest of man-

darins or Emperors use.
It is said by reliable Chinese restaurant Reepers on Mott street that there are at present in New York city fully 500 Americans French, and Spaniards who regularly, twice a week, come to their establishments on Mott street to eat Chinese food. Many of these would gladly bring their lady friends with them but for the objectionable neighborhood, hiost of these people got into the habit of feeding on Chinese foods through curlosity. For this there are a number of reasons:

First-Most Chinese dishes are highly scannel.

this there are a number of reasons:

First—Most Chinese dishes are highly seasoned with rare spices.
Second—The ments are invariably fresh and the best the markets produce. No Chinaman would cat ready-dressed chickens; they must not only be alive, but young and healthy. In China every restaurateur kills his own hogs and beeves, but here they cannot do so, but they endeaver to buy as fresh as they can.

Third—There are more varieties for the same price in a Chinese restaurant than in the restaurants of any other nation.

Fourth—There is more sociability (and yet not be isterously so) in a Chinese restaurant. Wines and other liquors are used sparingly with the meal until toward the closing course—ries with light soups and vegetables.

Green vegetables, according to Chinese gastronomical rules, should never be cooked too well done. They are largely used in frying meats, especially sprigs of colery.

All meats and vegetables are cut up in small particles before they are cooked to save trouble to the guests, who use no knives, but a pair of ivory or bamboo chonsticks.

The following is a list of some of the dishes that the prospective Chinese up-town Delmonico will probably print in his bill of fare, which are in use at the famous Dan Quay Cha Yuen of Shanghai as far as I can remember:

Chow Kai Quot—Boned chickens wings fried with clery pickles, and

of Dinnighal as far as I can remember:

Chow Kai Quot.—Boned chickens' wings fried with
celery, pickles, and a species of water potatoes, and
slightly sweetened.

How ob Jun.—Honed ducks' feet boiled with mushrooms bamboo shoots, cloves, and other spices.

Chow Kai Pieon.—Small strips of white chicken meat
and chicken livers fried with linely cut strips of celery
and fungus, 'torean seaweed, and bamboo shoots,
with thick brown gravy heavily seasoned with Canton
ley.

with thick brown gravy heavily seasoned with Canton say.

To (th. — A boned duck, head and feet complete, stuffed with Italian creatints, lottus seeds, Canton dates and about haif a dozen other spices boiled in rich liquor. By Brokob — Bloned pigeons stuffed aimost similar to dicks above described and similarly cooked, in idquors seasoned with Canton soy.

Chow thep Suey.—Thin strips of pork fried with chicken gizzards cut in shaps of roses, also heavily spired.

Chow Miew.—A species of thin macaroni after parboiling is run through old water, then fried with thin strips of chicken, pork celery, and a species of debusts and aromatic salt encumber. Usok multi the outer parts of the macaroni is turning brown. This is put into a disk; the top is ornamented by a tuft of linely cut egg leaves thin egg cakes cut into hairy strips of about two inches in leagth.) This disk is esten by dipping the chop miew into Canton soy; the amount to said each through the Sum.—A species of sea worm called by Euro.

where Whey Sum.—A species of sea worm called by Europeans Beach de Mare—worth here about \$5 per 1 ound this is boiled in water with seaweed, mishroom and extract of beavs. This when properly cooked, tastes not unlike boiled tendons of or or aged call's feet.

Yen Wah tional—Bird's nest soup. This is a glutinous stuff of a yellowish white boiled with finely beaten eggs and seasonest with rock candy.

and seasoned with rock candy.

The above are some of the leading dishes that are usually served in first-class Chinese restaurants. For all first-class dinners there are never less than fifty different dishes, which form about twenty courses. The dinners last about four hours. All the heavy dishes are necompanied by wines or other distilled liquors, of which there are several very good ones.

ones.

Their Ung Gwai Loo is about the best distilled liquor, resembling our best of brandles, but having a richer if not a pleasanter taste.

If the above establishment would really come into existence in New York, which we carnestly hope it will, it will undoubtedly be a great attraction. Let some able and enterprising rich American take hold of it.

Wong Chinpoo.

THEY DID NOT SCATTER BROADCAST.

Two Ancedotes Showing the Economical Turn of Mesers, Stewart and Vanderbilt. Many persons who marvel at the wonderful accumulation of money possessed by some of their fellow citizens do not reflect upon the fact that these accumulations are often due to close economy in expenditure. A Sun reporter lately came across two extraordinary instances of economy on the part of the two millionaires.

liam II. Vanderbilt. "I shaved Mr. Stewart," said a Fifth Avenue Hotel barber, "for fifteen years steadily, when he was a patron of the Metropolitan Hotel barber shop. In all that time he never once thought of presenting a gratuity. He paid the same price that any other man would for a It was even more the custom then than now for regular patrons to tip their regular barbors once in a while, and particularly at Christmas or New Year's. Therefore Mr. Stewart's omis-sion was all the more singular.

once in a while, and particularly at Christmas or New Year's. Therefore Mr. Stewart's omission was all the more singular.

"One afternoon, some years ago, Mr. Stewart dropped into the hotel harber slop, and while he was in the chair a severe snow storm came on. I suggested, as he had been quite ill for some time, il would be advisable for him to take a coupe home. I wont out to the bar and asked a cabman what was the lowest price for taking Mr. Stewart home. They all knew that there was no use asking a lancy price from him, and so I was fold that I could get a coupe for him for \$1.25. I went back and reported. Too much; too much, he said sharply. 'I can't aford any such price. I will ride home in a stage first, and that will only be ten cents,' and so he did."

The amendate about Mr. Vanderbilt's care of money came from a porter of the Manhattan Leach flotel. "The summer before last,' he said, 'I was called to the office one afternoon and told by the clerk that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was in the house and that he had missial by travelling bag. I was told to find it, if possible. I started out full of dreams of sudden wealth. I went by rail to Bay Ridge, naying my own fare, and found that the hag was not there. The bag was not to be found. Then I paid another fare to New York, and searched all over the landing at the Battery. The bag was not to be found. Then I paid another fare to New York, and searched all over the landing at the Battery. The bag was not to be found. Then I paid another fare and went down to the island and went over to the Oriental Hotel. and there I found the bag, it had been taken to that hotel by mistake. I brushed myself up, dusted off the bag and carried it to Mr. Vanderbilt's room knocked gently, and was told to come in, and I presented the has will be a great flourish, and expected, of course, that I should get at least a 10 bill, as I was out from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and several hours of searching. He said quickly, "Thanks, porter, I am glad I got it," and, opening the bag to see if the c

Without paraphernalia of any description, devoid of dress except a cioth around his loins, he performed tricks of legerdemain, the recitai of which would bring a shrug of unbellef from the reader and will therefore not be attempted, and yet one example must be related fust to give the inagination a chance. A common washbowl was placed in the centre of the room. Four hen eggs procurred in the hotel were deposited in the bowl. The little assistant of the jurgler, in the presence of spectators who comit nialnly see the eggs on the bottom, slowly filled the vessel with clean water. The Hindon placed his bare hand on the rim of the bowl and the eggs disappeared from view, returning when the hand was removed. This was repeated several times but he kept the explanation of the trick to himself. From the Philadelphia Press.

ROMEO, JULIET, AND STEVE

TWO SPANIELS AND A GRAY PARROT THAT LIVE IN CLOVER.

Dog at \$115 a Pound-Joe's Jealousy-Pop ularity of Short-faced Canines-Ching Chang the Affectionate-A Jersey Lily, "Romeo, Romeo! Sweet Romeo,

come hither!" Romeo answered never a word. He simply tried to wag his little half-inch stump of black tall, blinked his off eye, and snuggled up a little closer to Juliet. It wasn't Juliet who called him. It was the gray parrot in the big cage in the corner—the wonderful talking gray "Juliet, Juliet-ab, there, Juliet!"

Juliet turned over with a plaintive little whine. If Julie: could speak she would probably have answered:

"Steve, you make me very tired." Mrs. Senn, Stove's owner and teacher, told Steve that if he didn't shut up she would put him out. That kept Steve quiet for a minute. The temperature of the room was over To put Steve out meant a drop of nearly 60° in his surroundings, and Stove doesn't like the cold. He was born-that is, hatched-in Africa. And Romeo and Juliet like the cold no better. They, too, were born in a tropical climate-in that very room, where the temperature keeps about 90° all the year round.

"Romeo is sold," said Mrs. Senn. \$300 for him. He was bought by a lady on Forty-seventh street. Romeo took the first prize for King Charles spaniels at the recent dog show. The lady who bought him bought

Forty-seventh street. Homeo took the first prize for King Charles spanlels at the recent dog show. The lady who bought him bought three from us last year at \$250. We are boarding Romeo for her for a little while. She may buy Julist also."

"What is Juliet worth?"

"I shouldn't sell her for less than \$100."
Romeo weighs 1½ pounds and Juliet 1½. The gray parrot weighs as much as both of them. Three and a quarter pounds of dog at \$300—nearly \$100 a pound. One and three-quarter pounds of dog at \$200—about \$115 a pound! Steve, the big gray parrot, can speak 300 different words. Mrs. Senn says. Three huadrod words is quite an extensive vocabular. If you master 300 words of Italian you can travel all over Italy, and converse freely with the natives in their own tongue. Then you can come home and write a book. If you master 300 words of French—can'd the second cousin of his bilind grandant. If you master 300 words of French—can'd the second cousin of his bilind grandant. If you master 300 words of Chinese you will have no trouble getting your shirts washed at any laundry in the city, provided you have the wherewithal. It may even increase your chauces for credit. And it follows that a gray parrot that can speak 300 words is a linguist.

Steve was taken from his cage and put on the centre table to "talk for the gentleman." Just then it didn't seem to be Sieve's day for talking. He had been yelling at Romeo and Julie a few minutes previously when nobody was minding him, but as soon as he lound out that there was a reporter in the room taking his speech down in shorthand he shut right up. He was as mute as a candidate for a Presidential nomination, He was willing his friends should do the talking. He didn't propose to risk being misquoted in the papers.

The reportor's first born is a phenomenal youngster. He will be two years old the 1st of April. He can talk "like sixty" when only his pa and ma are around, but when pa and ma want to show him off to visitors he shus up like a clam. But it isn't on that account they call

Is thought this statement should be taken with a grain of sail.

"Parrots are awfully jealous," said Mrs. Senn. "There's Joe there. Now Joe done no good sine Steve began to talk so well. Joe sulks half the time. Hay Joe!"

Joe at that moment was walking feet upward on the wire roof of his care like a fly on the ceiling. Joe is another big grav parrot. He colling. Joe is another big grav parrot. He stopped a moment on hearing himself addressed, and looked sadly backward over his tail at Mrs. Senn. "Chestnuts!" said Joe, and then proceeded with his walk.

This remark seemed to stir up Steve. Steve walked with a sort of how-legged stride to the further end of the table, shook out his feathers, gave a hoarse chuckle, and began to sing:

Will you come out to night love?

will you come out to night love!
Will you.

"Rats!" ejaculated Joe from above. Joe is a parrot of few words, but those few are barbed.
Mrs. Senn wants \$60 for Joe.
Presently Mr. Senn began talking of his dogs.
There are \$1,000 worth of dogs in that room.
"Short-faced dogs are the most popular just now," said Mr. Senn. "King Charles spaniels. for instance. Look at Romeo, there—ho's got no nose at all."

"Are there as many ladles wearing dogs this season as last?"

"I think there is more demand now for small fancy dogs than there ever was before. I saw in a paper a few days ago that small pugs are not as much in demand as they used to be. That isn't so. The demand is as big as ever, and prices are higher than they ever were, especially for the best bred dogs. People are holter judges now. They are educated in the breed of dogs. Really well-bred dogs, therefore, command a bigger price than before. Common bred dogs, perhaps, are about as cheap as ever. Prices all round are much higher now than they were flve years ago. Small pugs fetch \$15 to \$150. Some neople like one kind of dog, some another. Spaniels are rather the favorites with ladles at present, and experts, as I say, are looking most for these short-faced pupples of the King Charles and similar breeds. You see that Japanese spaniel there—here, Ching-Chang! Come here, Ching-Chang earne out of her nest, turned a somersault on the floor, and then walked across the room on her hind legs. Ching-Chang is a pretty white-and-black semile, with iong, fine, glossy hair. Site is about ten pounds weight, and is the heaviest deg in the room.
"I wouldn't take \$100 for Ching-Chang." Said Mr. Senn. "but she's not worth that in the market. I sold her last litter of six pupples at \$10 to \$50 apiece.
"She sseems to have quite a number of tricks?" Ching-Chang at that moment was doin

She Married Him to Reform Him

From the Breeking Eagle.

I knew a young lady who had everything which usually constitutes the happiness of those who have not yet clinbed the golden stairs of matrimonial paradise. Her age was 20; she was a brunette, of graceful figure, with a peculiarly animated expression of countenance, Her complexion was rich and warm, her large gray eyes were merry, and her features would has muster among sculptors. At receptions held in the armory of the Twenty-third Regiment she was always observed with admiring interest, and she had beaux by the score. Well, at length she came to a decision, and I heard of her marriage. I knew the vounce man whom she chose, and was startled. That was five years age. A vear ago I was riding up town on a car. The car was crowded, and I stood by the iront door reading. I heard my name pronounced and looked down, but did not at first recognize the face, which was faintly smiling at me. It was weirdly pale and wrinkled and careworn, I looked puzzled for a few momenta, and then it dawned on me that this was the wreek of one of the prettlest girls in Brocklyn. I accompanied her as far as the door of her house. It was a renement house. I was a renement house. I was not in the land with you in to-day, she said: "my rooms are somewhat disordered." I said nothing, but I uaderstood. It was pitful to see her try to keep up the pretence of being light hearted happy, and properous. A week ago I heard that her husband was in the lunatic asylum and her baby dead. Now she has gone home to begin life over again. She had married a man to reform him.

UNITED AFTER 89 YEARS.

Mr. Miles's Family Forgive him for his Long

SIDNEY, N.Y., March 18 .- Thirty-two years ago there wandered into this section a young man named Joseph Miles, the son of a Dutchess county farmer. He was notably unsocial and silent about his private affairs, but of correct, industrious, and frugal habits. When the civil war began he was among the first to volunteer in a Delaware county regiment, and he served faithfully till the rebellion was overthrown. At the expiration of the struggle he returned to this place and settled down in a reserved and thrifty way to farm life. He made money. which he judiciously invested, and in the course of years accumulated a considerable fortune. He was generally supposed to be a bachelor. A few of his trusted friends knew. however, that he had a wife and son in Dutchess county, with whom, during all the years of his residence here, he had held no intercourse whatever.

A few days ago the community learned with A few days ago the community learned with some surprise that the reputed old bachelor had purchased the well-known Johnston mansion and farm near this village—one of the finest properties in Delaware county. Immediately it was noised about that he had sent a friend to Dutchess county on the confidential mission of persuading the wife and son, from whom he had for thirty-two years been estranged, to come on and join him in rebabilitating the family home on the estate he had provided. It became known that when a mere youth, in 1851, he married Emily Myers, the young daughter of a well-to-do farmer of the town of Millerton. They lived together happly for several years, and a son was born to them. Suddenly, and without any cause assigned, the husband deserted his young wife and infant child, and took up a solitary life in distant child, and took up a solitary life in distant near a mong strangers. The foreaken wife returned to her parental home, and remained there with her child through the long years of her bereavement. She made no effort to recall her errant husband, or to obtain a divorce, but bore her bereavement in patient silence. For years at a time she did not know whether the husband of her youth was living or dead, and the only intelligence she received of his movements came in the form of roundabout and uncertain rumors.

The wife now elderly and gray, and the son. some surprise that the reputed old bachelor

ments came in the form of roundabout and uncertain rumors.

The wife, now elderly and gray, and the son, long since grown to manhood, received the husband's and father's overtures in a loving and forgiving spirit. The outcome was that one day last week they arrived here, and the family ties that for thirty-two years had been strangoly parted were reunited at the new home amid the congratulations and good wishes of the entire community.

Found by the Rondside, and Making it

PINE CREEK, Pa., March 18 .- Hunters know that when a buck deer is wounded and brought to bay it will turn on its pursuers, and attack them furiously. William Lemar of Tar Bridge. Sullivan county, had a novel and lively demonstration of that fact on Thursday. He was driving along the road, a mile or so from Tar Bridge, when he saw a large buck standing to the right of the road only a few feet from it. To his surprise it made no attempt to escape. Lemar drove on a short distance, and getting out of his slegh walked back toward the deer. As he came near it he noticed that the hair on the buck's neck began to bristle up flercely, and that it laid its ears back like a vicious horse. Lemar had had no experience with deer, and could not restrain his curiosity to have a still closer inspection of tals one, found under such extraordinary circum-

core, found under such extraordinary circumstances.

He had taken but a step or two further when the deer suddenly sprang at him. Lemar retreated hurriedly to a large stump on the other side of the road, and, getting behind it, looked back. The deer was coming, and then Lemar so that it dragged after the deer on the snow. In spite of its crippled condition, however, the deer nursued Lemar so rapidly that he was obliged to go round and round the stump of avoid it. He says that the ugly look in the buck's eye he never will forget.

At last he made a break from the stump and ran at the top of his speed toward his sleich. He reached it safely, but, looking back, say that the deer, in attempting to follow him, had broken through the crust in a snow bank, and was unable to extricate itself. Enowing that, the poor animal would perish miserably in the snow if left to its fate, Lemar resolved to put tout of its misery if possible. He went bact to where the buck was imprisoned in the snow and at the risk of injury to himself from the deer's antiers, with which it struck at him furfously, he managed to plugge his knife in the snow and took it with him to Tar Tridge.

wound.

Lemar pulled the dead animal out of the senow and took it with him to Tar Bridge, was a very large buck, but much emaciated, its supposed, from the appearance of the fracture, that the deer had been wandering about with the broken leg for at least a week, and that it must have been broken while the deer was freeing itself after breaking through the crustin deep snow.

in town. He has made the round of the delences of New York Harbor, by invitation of various American officers, and very courteously, but plainly, says that we are not fortified at all. "The Government of the United States," he said yesterday, " is to blame. The Government will not spend money upon proper fortifleations or guns. There is plenty of engineering ability in the United States army, so far as I have had an opportunity to observe it. If money were supplied. New York would soon be

I have had an opportunity to observe it. If money were supplied, New York would soon be almost impregnable. I was very much surprised to find that at Willett's Print the engineer officers are more than abreast with the engineer officers of most nations, and that they have improvements that I did not dream were known outside of England.

"Our harbor at Bermuda is very differently cared for. Though, of course, an enemy could not do one billionth part of the financial damage over our way that he could in shelling the city of New York, still we regard Bermuda as of great importance strategically. It is a base of supplies for which an enemy, operating in this quarter of the world would at once make a struggie. Our harbor is completely protected by torpedoes. We have careful practice throughout the summer. The torpedoes are sunk and wired in accordance with a permanent plan, and the location of every torpedo is distinctly marked upon a map. Lust summer we bractised on an old hulk, and the experiment was very interesting. I sat in our observatory with a map of the harbor before me, and followed the drifting hulk with a lelescope. A heavy brass pencil hung from the lower side of the rim of the telescope, and as I turned the telescope in following the hulk a movement the pencil moved slowly. Just as the hulk was over one of the submerged for pendess the pencil touched the key of the battery and the hulk was blown skyward in rather small pieces. We do not think that an enemy could enter our harbor."

Our Cold Winters.

Prom the Journal of Commerce.

The winter of 1880-81 heads the list of cold seasons for this decade; 1878-79 stands next, then 1884-85, and the following fourth is the one now mader review. The average maximum for ten years is 385% of Fabrenheit, and the last three months gave us 385% only an eighth of a degree lower. The average maximum for the three months in ten years is 25% and the last three months are average maximum for the three months are average at 185%. The year 1885-85 gave us a lower minimum, the record showing 245% but as the maximum was 39% it will be seen the changes to milder weather were more frequent. The following recapitulation should be preserved for special reference. The figures represent only December, January, and February:

Average for ten years ..

Average for ten years. 38% 22 March opened with a temperature uniformly cold, and upon only lour of the first eight days did the mercury rise above the freezing point. But one of the last five years gave us as cold an opening week for the month as this year, when from the 1st to the 8th first, the average maximum was 31% and the average minimum 22%. The same region in 1887 gave 39%-27%; 1885, 43%-28%, and 1884. 30%-19%. The storm of Monday took every one by surprise, as on Sunday the mercury at the station did not fall below 34%. Just twenty years ago we had a similar storm in March (beginning on the first day of the month), which, like this, is one long to be remembered, being the severest tempest and heaviest fall of snow for the whole season.

The Hon. David Gray's Death, Hon. David Gray, ex-scitor of the Ingute Courier, who was injured in the accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Vestal on Friday merning, died in Hinghamion less evening. Cerabral concussion is given as the cause of his death. Mr. Gray did not recover conscioumns after the accident. ON BOARD THE SCHOOLSHIP.

THE SORT OF LIFE THE BOYS LEAD ON

Peaching and Experience that Make Abir Seamen-The Luck of Some of the Boys-Cruteling in Summer-Mumpe in Quarantine "It is a wonder to me," said a well-known Englishman on a visit to this country. "that you do not have more nautical schools in this country instead of trying to abolish such an institution as the St. Mary's schoolship. Ameri-

and the supply is too small for the demand." The big black ship, with shining spars and clean white decks, on which our boys are taught to navigate, now lies at her pier, Thirty-first street and East River. She is loaned by the Government, and, although 40 years old, is yet seaworthy in every respect. Her officers and instructors all belong to the United States navy, and their services are gratuitously given by the Government to the Board of Education of this city, of which the St. Mary's is a part. "The greatest difficulty with which we have

o contend," said Lieut. Field, " is the fact that people think the St. Mary's is a reformatory. ossibly we inherit the idea from her prede essor, the Mercury, Our ship, however, makes t a point to take only boys of good moral char-

cessor, the Mercury. Our ship, however, makes it a point to take only boys of good moral character and average intelligence. The applicant must live in New York city, be at least five feet tail, weigh 100 pounds stripped, and be between the ages of 15 and 20 years. He must also be sound physically."

Seventy-nine boys in white uniforms, blue shirts, and white caps daily go through the routine of study and drill. Applications are coming in fast, as the summer cruise begins in May. One hundred and fifty boys can be accommodated on the cruise.

Many fathers in good circumstances put their sons on board because it develops them physically and mentally, and in the cruises of two summers much can be learned of the world. Mr. W. E. Huntington, General Superintendent of the Western Union Messenger Service, wrote to Commander A. S. Crowninshield that the course had been a great benefit to his boy and had made a man of him. Another student, Rochester Cummings, has as uncles the Paymaster-General of the army and the Paymaster General of the service. The summer is entirely given to the latter. After spending a few weeks in Long Island Sound the St. Mary's crosses the Atlantic. Last year she visited the Azores, Cadiz, Gibraitar, Tangler, Maieira, arriving home the middle of August and cruising along the coast until the middle of October. Twenty people besides the boys are taken on the cruise.

From the moment a boy boards the vessel his ambition is to go aloft. Recently a fond mother brought her son on board to arrange for his nutrical education. She gazed at the tail masts and slender rigging. Her eyes dilated as she though how her son would grow dizzy and fail from such heights, and a vision of his manzied form hying on the deck came to her. "Oh. sir' she said to the commander," my boy could never climb up there, never!"

Perhaps not, 'replied the officer, 'but if you will

his own hook.

As the boys stand on the gun deck, before the tables on which their dinner is spread, they As the boys stand on the gun deck, before the tables on which their dinner is spread, they present a pretty sight. The clean uniforms, bright, intelligent eyes, and healthy complexions, speak volumes for the discipline and care. While the boys are standing the cook brings to the food which the boys are to eat. The officer tastes it to see if it is palatable, and if so, gives the order "Go to tables." The food must all be wholesome; whon the officer finds it othwise more must be prepared. After dinner the boys can smoke. The smoking hours are from breakfast until 8:30; from dinner until 2 P. M.; from supper until 8:30, and on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays whenever permission is obtained from the officer in charge, in which case the smoking lamp is lighted.

One of the boys in the arithmetic class the other day advanced an entirely new system of multiplication. The instructor propounded the following problem; "If you were a greer and sugar was worth 7 cents a pound and a man bought 8 pounds, how much would you charge?" "Fifty-four cents," promptly replied the boy. "Why, don't you know how much 7 times 8 amounts to?" asked the teacher.

"Certainly," the boy replied. "but if he bought pounds I would throw off two cents so he would come again."

Everything is done on board with the double

e pounds I would throw off two cents so he would come again."
Everything is done on board with the double fice of making a capable navigator and bringing out all the maninoid a boy possesses. The agerness with which the graduates of St. Hary's are songht after by experienced mariners testifies to their worth.

Last year Capt. Hamilton of the ship Undaunted came on board the St. Mary's as one of the board of experts. It was evident that when he struck the upper deck he had a mighty poor opinion of schoolshies in general and the St. Mary's in particular. He seemed to be looking for a chance to find fault. When he left the boat he begged that he might take four boys away to his ship—one as sailmaker, one as

it must have been broken while the deer was it must have been broken while the deer was treeing itself after breaking through the crustin deep snow.

LITTLE BEEMUDA'S PRECAUTIONS.

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With Dendiy Terpeders.

An officer of the Royal Engineers of the British army, who is stationed at Regression.**

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**Boat he begged that he might take four boys away to his ship—one as sailmaker, one as away to his shi

rescue the spar. One of the St. Mary's boys left his sick bed and, with his comrade, the third mate, and the second mate was killed in the attempt. The two brave St. Mary's boys were promoted. The third mate was made second mate, and the boy who left his bed is now third mate of the vessel.

Many entertainments are given on board by the boys and their friends. A piano, an organ, numberloss violins, guitars, and flutes which are taken on the cruise, are the means of passing away many hours, which otherwise would hang heavily on their hands. On the berth deck are the officers' staterooms, the brig, as the little cells are called where refractory boys are kent; the library, and the boys' berths. The officers' rooms are cosey and handsomely decorated by the hands of fair friends. On the upper deck are two movable recitation rooms, while the St. Mary's is on her cruise.

The mumps broke out on board recently, but are now under control. A portion of the berth deck was enclosed by canvas and called the quarantine. The sick boys were kept there and received the beat of care from the ship surgeon. When a boy feels ill he is never asked to take part in any of the regular duties. The daily routine is as follows: 9 A. M. to 12:35 P. M., study: 1 to 2 P. M., dinner, 2 to 4 P. M., study: 4 P. M., drill; 5 P. M., dinner, and at 9 they turn in. From 5 to 9 P. M. the boys have to themselves, and are allowed to skylark to their hearts' content. On Friday afternoon the boys all go to the wash house, and each washes his own clothes under the direction of a professional laundryman. The clothes are first steamed in a large boiler, and then the boys go at them with a strong brush and a huge cake of soap. Saturday mornings the decks have to be scrubbed, and each boy becomes an expert with the broom before he leaves the ship. The young scame are also trained in the fire drill. Each boy knows my position and particular work in case of fire. The following extract from the fire rules which are posted on the gun deck will explain the syste

for the extingulators, flustington and Easton.

So it goes on until the system is complete and each boy has his position.

The palattes of the officers are tickled by two expert Chinese cooks, while the loys are ministered to by an indigenous adept.

The officers of the sit Mary's are: A. S. Crowninshield, commander: Liout, Wells L. Field, executive officer: Liout, A. P. Osborn, senior instructor; J. H. Sears and N. H. Drake, instructors.

Held All the Thirteen Trumpe

The following extract from an Indian paper has been sent to the London Times by a near relative of one of the players mentioned in it: "Has any whist players ever held the thirteen trumps in one hand? The planomenon was seen at the United Service Club, Calcutta, on the evening of the 9th inst. The players wers Mr. Justice Norris. Dr. Harvey. Dr. Sanders, and Dr. Reeves. Two new packs were opened, and were 'trayed' and similar in the usual way. Dr. Sanders had one of the packs cut to him, and proceeded to deal. He turned up the knave of clubs, and, on sorting his hand, found that he had the other twelve trumps. The other three suits were unevenly divided in the other three south was taken of them. The fact was duly recorded in writing, the six gentiemen signing their name to the document. The odds against this combination are, we lessive, according to Dr. Fole, 157,750,c00,000 to 1. The probability of a given player holding thirteen cards of a particular suit named before the deal is concinded is put by the same authority as 1 in 650,000,000,000 deals."

James Fell, the Western Wonder, will appear to night in a ten round sparring match with Joe Lannon at the Palace Rink, Brooklyn.

Ed McDonald, the first puglijet Jack Dempsey beat, is now manner of Jack Bates the Youngstown feather weight and is going on a sparring tour.

19'Connor of Canada won the boat race at Alameda.

Cal., resterday, defeating Paterson of California by four lengths. O'Connor time was twenty minutes and twenty three seconds.

ty-three seconds.

George Engeman James McGowan, and Gabe Caldwell paid a fring visit is the Clifton track yesterday, and found it snow bound. home of the stables had been carried swar by the storm, and the bay golding King George had but a slight shed over him. The track, it is announced, will be ready for racing as Taursday.

MOLLIE GARFIELD'S ENGAGEMENT. the to to Marry Mr. Brown, her Father

mor Private Secretary, in June, From the New York Times. The widow of President Garfield was among the victims of last Monday's blizzard. She did not suffer much, it is true, having one of the best suites of rooms at the Hotel Buckingham at her service; but for all the luxury of the Fifth avenue hostelry she was a prisoner here against her will. Just returning from a European trip with her daughter. Miss Mollie Garfield, she was anxious to reach her home, where many business affairs have been a long time awalting her appearance. It was not till yesterday that Mrs. Garfield was able to start westward.

field, she was anxious to reach her home, where many business affairs have been a long time awaiting her appearance. It was not till yesterday that Mrs. Garfield was able to start westward.

Much attention socially was paid to Mrs. Garfield during her stay here before and after the storm. She is enjoying excellent health, and to those friends most intimate she expressed fierself as content with her material tot. But there was one matter on which Mrs. Garfield was ill at ease. She felt that some of the newspapers of the country have been tranting her and her family with great injustice. One publication—that which most gave her pain—represented some time aga, just after Mrs. Garfield started to Europe, that the real nurpose of her long journey was to get her daughter out of the country in order to be the better able to break off a marriage that she contemplated.

The story, as the types of the sensation monger gave it, was that J. Stanley Brown, who was Gen. Garfield's heart and was anxious to make her his wife forthwith, to Mrs. Garfield's intense dissatisfaction. Miss Garfield was bletured as being carried off to cure her of her love by a rapid European tour, wherein new scenes and new faces were relied upon to make her forgetful of her sweetheart. Mr. Brown is scarcely 30 years old. He has brains and pluck and principle. Born of poor parents, he has a little fortune now, for hard work and prudent ways have brought him prosperity. When Gen. Garfield was elected to the Presidency there were many advisers who thought he was acting unwisely in making so young a man as Stanley Brown his executive secretary, but Garfield thought himself a sufficient judge of men to know his own interests and young Brown amply justified the soldler-statesman's confidence in him. Washington official circles soon trusted him implicitly, and nowspaper men whose duty it was to take part in the long, solemn wanches that followed President Garfield's tragle fall before the assassin's bullet found in the youthful Secretary not only the spir

with him, and that bride will be Miss Mollie Gurfield.

Mrs. Garfield authorizes the Times to make this announcement. It was not till many days after her return home from Europe that she learned of the sensational construction put upon her foreign trip by newspaper scandal hawkers. She and her daughter were met on their arrival by Stanley Brown, but he at no time permitted either the mother or daughter to learn of the stories that had been published, though putting him in an embarrassing position. It was by accident that Mrs. Garfield discovered the fact, and this just before she was ready to start West. A newspaper reporter sought to get her to tell just why she was not willing to accept her husband's old private secretary for a son-in-law. The reporter did not learn.

willing to accept her husband's old private secretary for a son-in-law. The reporter did not learn.

"Now." said Mrs. Garfield to an intimate friend, "that the gossips have presumed to nut Mr. Brown in such a false position. I deem it my duty to have the young folks announce their engagement formally at once. Instead of opposing the suit of Mr. Brown. I have welcomed it. I know how manly he is and how worthy of every confidence. I could not trust my daughter's fortunes to any other that could make me happier. I am deeply sorry that my trip has been made the pretext for inflicting embarrassment upon him. The only fault that I can find with him is that he did not promptly deny the offensive tale, as he had every authority to do. Instead of thus putting himself right, however, he deemed that it would be unmanly for him to enter into anything like a dispute with the tunor distributers, wherein the names of ladies would have somewhat to figure. He was pursued by inquiries about the stories, but he refused to discuss them, waiting patiently for our return and even when we are here he has continued to ignore the reports, fearing that we might be annoved at the liberty taken with our names. That was manliness, wasn't it? Do you wender that I am proud of such a prospective son-in-law, and insist on the formal announcement of the engagement at once?" ouncement of the engagement at once?

KEELY MUST TELL.

The Court Requires Him to Disclose His Wonderini Secret, If He Can.

From the Philadelphia Press of Yesterday The order to inspect the Keely motor, its construction and principle of operation, was esterday granted by Court of Common Pleas No. 3 in the sult of Bonnett C. Wilson against John W. Keely ithe injunction against the latter was continued and his demurrer was overruled. This decision of the Court does not end the litigation, but it gives to the claimants against Mr. Keely the foothold which they have sought. After they have had their inspection of the motor they will have to return to the Court the result of their voyage of discovery, and upon that the Court will finally decide whether Mr. Wilson and the people who are behind him have a bona fide right to Mr. Keely's invention and improvements upon it since 1869.

The opinion of the Court, in deciding upon the argument had on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, starts out with the statement that Mr. Keely had "demurred" to Mr. Wilson's bill, and that by the demurrer all the facts alleged in Mr. Wilson's bill in equity are admitted. Following this is a statement of the two assignments by Keely, and the opinion continues:

two assignments by Keely, and the opinion continues:

The identity of the principle and machine assigned with what is known as the Keely motor is thus established. If the plaintiff has erred in his statements it may be attributable to the fact that the defendant has prevented him from having an examination of the Keely motor. The plaintiff had a right to rely upon the statement of the defendant that the machine of 1869 had been abandoned. Ever since he believed otherwise he has continuously asserted his right.

"Inspection will not be allowed to enable parties to fish for evidence. There must be a prima facts right established with a reasonable expectation that the examination will slid the administration of justice. There can be no doubt that the plaintiff has presented such a case.

"The defendant claims that the machine of

nble expectation that the examination will aid the administration of justice. There can be no doubt that the plaintiff has presented such a case.

"The defendant claims that the machine of 1859 was abandoned, and that the Keely motor is entirely a new and distinct machine, operated by a new and different principle. It will be observed that the assignments to plaintiff by defendant were of a principle and machine self-acting and reacting independent of any outside appliances to produce motion and power, dependent only on litself for this production and reaction unlimited. This principle gave character to the machine and made it valuable. We have no information as to the materials used to produce the results. The Keely motor, if the proofs exhibited are to be relied upon, produces immense power, and the means used are a little air and water. It has also the self-creating reacting power. It would, therefore, seem to have a similarity with the machine of 1869.

"It is obvious that in this inquiry the most satisfactery testimony would be that of witnesses who have seen both machines and understand their construction. The evidence of all others must in its nature be useless and misleading. Mr. Keely makes a full and complete denial of the plaintiff's claim, which might be conclusive but he has in no way trated what the principle and machine were which he assigned to plaintiff. He is the only one who could give any information upon the subject, and enable us to judge correctly between the contradictory statements of the parties. This information would either corroborate him or corroborate the plaintiff. He has withheld it, and he may not complaint. He has withheld it, and he may not compain if we are compelled thereby to draw inferences unfavorable to his assertions.

"In this case we find it impossible to determine from the affidavits and arguments of counsel what the principle and machine assigned to plaintiff may be in construction, operation, or results. It will be understood that in overruling the demurrer we hav

McGinty Wins the Union Hill Walking Match.

On Saturday at 11 o'clock thirty-siz citizens of Union Hill, who wanted to be called pedestrians, started to tramp around the big skating rink in that place. At the end of the second hour two dropped out, and every hour after that until 8% o'clock last evening marked the fall of one or more of the walkers. At that hour only three of the thirty-six were on the track, and the match was declared over.

The man who won was Mr. McGinty, who succeeded in turning off 95 miles. The second man was an unknown entered by Mr. Merrett. He made 95 miles. Hamiln was third, with 90 miles to his credit.

A REPORTER DRIVES A CAR

FICISSITUDES OF NAVIGATING BROAD WAY AT NIGHT.

It Looks Easy When the Street is Clear, but There are Occasional Things One had Ruther not Meet-The Deceitful Curves. When a man can drive a tally-ho coach in

good shape he is generally spoken of as a good reins who can drive a pair of lively horses tandem without any danger of having his leader swing around behind the dog cart and merrily chew the tall off the tiger's coat. But for real hard work in the way of quickness of eye and steadiness of nerve, driving a horse car would seem to commend itself as the severest test to which a man not used to the business could be subjected. A Sun reporter found this out through having been rash enough the other night to take a car from the corner of Vestry street and Broadway up to Union square. He would have taken it farther, but the conductor wouldn't let him.

He boarded the car at Park place, and up to

the point mentioned was the only passenger. At Vestry street something happened to the driver of the car ahead, and the driver of the reporter's car went forward and took his place eaving his own car to be driven on by the driver of the car behind, a performance that was to be repeated all down the line. The reporter rashly sought the conductor, and asked permission to take the car through, intimating that he knew about driving a car.

It took some time to persuade the conductor that a man really wanted to drive for fun; but

It took some time to persuade the conductor that a man really wanted to drive for fun; but he gave his consent, and Tux Sux man began the Phaton act on the front platform.

It was a quarter to 11, and Broadway was almost entirely clear of vehicles. The reporter thought he had a plenie. He know the horass understood their business if he did not, and he denended on their sagacity and good behavior to puil him and the ear through. When the bell rang to start, the horses started with a jerk, and the new driver came within an acc of ending the trip then and there by pliching head first over the dashboard.

Being fairly started, things looked better, as the car howled along so gracefully and smoothly till Bleecker street, where there was a snag in the shape of a switch. It had never occurred to the reporter before that there was any difficulty about guiding a pair of horses over a common, every-day switch, but, somehow, that switch looked different from any he had ever seen before. But he put his confidence in the horses, and crowled on the brake so effectually as to stop the car with a jerk that threw the conductor through the open rear door, and on to his hands and knees on the floor. Picking himself up, the conductor opened the forward door, and shouted:

"Say, young leller, you're a little out of practice, ain't yer?"

A new difficulty presented itself promptly. One horse seemed possessed with a desire to go down Bleecker street on the west side, while the other started down the same thoroughlare as if in a hurry to catch an east side ferry. A judicious application of brake and patience were combined, and somehow the switch was gotten over with the car still on Broadway.

The first passenger to get aboard was a man, and he swung on to the rear platform all right without stopping the cart all. This was sentential and the swing on to the rear platform all right without stopping the cart all.

judicious application of brake and patience were combined, and somehow the switch was gotten over with the car still on Broadway.

The first passenger to get aboard was a man, and he swing on to the rear platform all right without stopping the car at all. This was encouraging. The next episode was not. Two laddes halled the car from a crossing in the middle of a block. Good intentions won't stop a horse car at any desired point, and for all the reporter knows those women are still standing on that crossing. This episode was not noticed by the conductor.

The next attempt made to board the car was by the driver of a hansom cab, and he tried to get on cab and all. His wheel just grazed the step of the front platform. The trip was then enlivened by a narrow escape from a collision with a fire engine, and an earnest, though futile, attempt on the part of the horses to run over a dude, who, instead of being grateful for his escape, had the bad taste to get mad and shout out some uncalled for and extremely impolite criticisms on drivers in general.

By this time there were quite a number of passengers aboard, including a lot of men who had caught the car on the fly and a few ladies whose intention of stopping the car had been noticed several blocks away. At Broadway and Union square the track makes a very sharp turn, and when the car reached that point the driver was wondering whether he would get any share of the large that the conductor ingist knock down. The result was that the car went round the turn with a runk, shaking everybody up in a most familiar, free, and democratic manner. Some people are awfully particular in this world, and the passengers actually objected to the chance afforded them of getting acquainted. The corrected them of getting acquainted. The cor

NEVER LOSES HIS TEMPER.

Anything Mayor Rewitt Says May be Put

The people who have received the impression from several notable things that have occurred at the City Hall in the last fortnight that Mayor Hewitt sometimes loses his temper learned with interest that the Mayor himself has taken the pains to declare publicly that he never loses his temper. He made the announcement in Hotel Brunswick at the dinner that the Princeton Club gave in welcome to President-elect Francis L. Patton of Princeton College, and it made all the alumni laugh heartily. This was what the Mayor said:

"No matter what people may think I never lose my temper, [Great laughter.] I may seem a little roiled imore laughter] on some occasions, but it is only seeming. You know that it was said that William Pitt in private life was one of the politiest men in all England, but in public was so austore and severe in his demeanor that he would not unbend even to his most intimate friend." has taken the pains to declare publicly tha

Winter Vacations in the White Mountains

Winter Vacations in the White Mountains.

Prom the Springfeld Republican.

Winter explorations in the White Mountains regions have attracted many Boston men and women of late, and a number of parties have recently returned. One group were quartered near Mount Checorua, which is one of the most picturesque of the White hills, and a place that in summer has so many visitors that hotel accommodations are always crowded, though increasing every year. Another party of Appalachian Club members, after a week's stay at Jackson. N. H., got back just in season to escape imprisonment for an indefinite term by the present storm. They found from two to six feet of snow, and thoroughly enjoys it hemselves with snow shoring, tobogganing, trips on logging teams, &c. The party included John Ritchio, Jr., who had charge of the trip, and his wife: A. E. Scott, President of the club: Roswell B. Lawrence, the liev, Julius H. Ward, and two or three other Boston men, hardy explorers all and not alraid of a tussic with nature in her rougher moods. They enjoyed the mountain scenery under conditions that summer visitors can nover appreciate, and they came back enthusiastic over the new form of outing. They climbed mountains and traversed ravines, and the Appalachian Club will be a substantial gainer as the result of their explorations.

Utica, March 18. - Louis Eddy, alias "Three-fingered Jack," and William News are under arrest here. On their persons were found under arrest here. On their persons were found a large number of rare silver and copper coins and French. Cuban, and United States paper money, also a hearly connecte collection of fractional carrency. It is believed that they appropriated some numismatists collection, Eddy had twenty-three coins, including soveral Japanese and Chinese pieces, a gold ring with the initials. E. D. on the tablet, an emerald ring, and the setting of a ring with a ruby and pearls, engraved with the initials. "S. L."

The Spring Turnout at Fleetwood. The drivers and trainers at Fleetwood Park were happy yesterday in their first op-Park were happy yesterday in their first opportunity for a week to drive out. The prospects are bright for a spring trotting meeting at the track of the Driving Club.

The Sire Brothers' string. Harry Wilkes. Rosalind Wilkes, Gossip, Scott Newman, Bonnie L. Husbey, and Fleetsteps, Ir., are taking their regular exercise every fair day under a covered tan bark track at Morristown, and will be ready to go into the string campaign in good condition.

A famous pacer will be in the field this year in the California horse Arrew. Budd Doble will drive him. Last your when only a four year-old be made a record of 2:14, the lastest at that are ever pared.

The Coney Island dockey Cinb.

The following is announced as the probable order of stakes at the June meeting this year of the Coney Island Jockey Club:

The Foam, the Suburban, and the Swift Stakes on Thursday, June 16.

The New Stakes and the Coney Island Stakes, June 20.
The New Stakes and the Tidal Stakes, June 20.
The Subury Stakes and the Tidal Stakes, June 20.
The Exployr Stakes and the Tidal Stakes, June 20.
The Subury Stakes and the Stakes June 20.
The Merical Stakes and the Stakes and Stakes, June 21.
The Subury Stakes and the Stakes and Stakes, June 22.
The Subury Stakes and the Subury Stakes, June 22.
The Subury Stakes and the Subury Stakes, June 22.
The Subury Stakes and the Subury Stakes, June 22.

June 23
The June Stakes, the Universal Handican, and the
Theire Stakes, June 26.
The Great Two year old Selling Stakes, the Sporting
Stakes, and the Kulexerbocker Handican, June 27.
The Emportum on June 28.
The Selling Sweepstakes and the Rapid States, June 28.
The Spladrift Stakes on Saturday, June 28.